

The Omaha Bee.

Published every morning, except Sunday.
The only Monday morning daily.

TERMS BY MAIL—
One Year, \$10.00 | Three Months, \$3.00
Six Months, \$5.00 | One Month, \$1.00

THE WEEKLY BEE, published every
SUNDAY, \$2.00 per copy. Three Months, \$5.00
Six Months, \$10.00 | One Year, \$20.00

CORRESPONDENCE—All communications
relating to News and Editorial matters
should be addressed to the Editor or
the Business Manager.

BUSINESS LETTERS—All business
letters and remittances should be ad-
dressed to THE OMAHA PUBLISHING CO.,
P.O. Box 100, Omaha, Nebraska. All
orders to be made payable to the
order of the Company.

OMAHA PUBLISHING CO., Prop'rs
E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

Edwin Davis, Manager of City
Circulation.

John H. Pierce is in Charge of the Mail
Circulation of THE DAILY BEE.

I. D. Chamberlain correspondent and
collector.

More room in our schools is de-
manded of our board of education.

Every laboring man in Omaha re-
joices over the prospects of a mild
winter.

SECRETARY HUNT seems to have a
sure thing on the navy department
and will continue his studies on the
ultramarine for the next three years.

WILLIAM H. ENGLISH has subscribed
\$1 towards the Garfield Monumental
Fund. William is evidently recover-
ing from the effects of the late cam-
paign.

THE farce of "Box and Cox" still
continues at Washington, and "peals
of laughter" greet the antics of the
shamming assassin of President Gar-
field.

ANOTHER infernal machine has been
discovered in Montreal. This ex-
plains the disappearance of at least
\$25 of O'Donovan Rossa's skirmish-
ing fund.

NEW YORK is howling loudly over
the defeat of Frank Hancock for the
speakership. The Empire state can
not expect to hold all the offices. It
is time Ohio had a chance.

ANTI-MONOPOLY is making great
headway among the New York de-
mocracy, but no decided prophecy of
results will be in order until Van-
derbilt's railway lobby at Albany has
been fully organized.

EVERY southern representative
comes up smiling at Washington for
the old flag and an appropriation, prin-
cipally an appropriation. Charleston
asks for a few millions in support of
her public schools.

JUST as soon as the saloon interest
in this city discovers that our
people can neither be threatened nor
bulldozed into their demands they
will pull in their horns as quickly as
they thrust them out.

Two red handed murderers were
acquitted in New York last week. It
will now be in order for the papers of
that state to read the text lectures on
lynch law, and its demoralizing effect
upon the community.

CITY ENGINEER ROSEWATER attrib-
utes the failure of the hydrant tests
of the water works to an insufficiency
of power in the engine house of the
company. He thinks more steam is
all that is needed. By all means let
us have more steam.

TOM MURPHY, General Grant's old
collector of the port of New York, has
been appointed first assistant United
States treasurer. It is to be hoped
that Thomas will not signalize his ap-
pointment as he did that to his position
in New York by making over
three hundred removals.

THE Plattsmouth Board of Trade
hold their banquet last night at the
Perkin's House. A large number of
invited guests were present from vari-
ous portions of the state to enjoy the
hospitality of one of Nebraska's most
thriving cities. A full account of the
proceedings will be published in
to-morrow's Bee.

It is estimated that under the pres-
ent law at least \$75,000,000 of pen-
sions will be paid out to swindlers.
Congress owes it to the country to
provide some plan to check the frauds
which now attend the operation of
the arrearage-of-pensions act by secur-
ing an increased clerical force and a
more thorough system of examination
into claims.

THE bill for the compulsory retire-
ment of army officers after forty-five
years of active service, is exciting de-
spiteful opposition in military circles.
It is considered a violent stab at the
system of waiting for dead men's
shoes, which just begin to come
around at the time the expectant of-
ficer is shelled on half pay.

THE NATIONAL BANKS.

Comptroller Knox, of the treasury
department, has issued his report of
the operations of the national banks
for the past fiscal year. During that
time eighty-six new banks were or-
ganized, with an aggregate authorized
capital of \$9,651,050. Reserving the
ten per cent required by law, \$9,233,-
580 in notes were issued, increasing
the circulating medium of the country
by this amount. This is stated to be
the largest number of banks organized
in any one year since 1872, and as
but twenty-six voluntarily discontinued
operations the total number of these
institutions was increased by sixty
over that of last year. Since the es-
tablishment of the national banking
system in 1863, 2,681 banks have been
organized, and every state in the
union except Mississippi possesses
financial institutions operating under
the national banking law. The entire
number of national banks now in
operation is 2,132, the greatest num-
ber ever in operation at any one
time. The controller calls attention
to the rapid expansion of the
banking business during the last year,
and expresses the opinion that this
great increase is not the result of il-
legitimate business transactions, but of
venturesome speculation. He recom-
mends that the limit for loans
upon stocks and bonds be increased
from ten to fifteen per cent, upon
capital and surplus, and that some
penalty be then imposed for violation
of this provision, which would make
such loans unprofitable if the penalty
should be collected. Attention is di-
rected to the security to depositors af-
forded under the present system,
the average annual loss to creditors
having been only \$346,006 in the busi-
ness of corporations having an average
capital of about \$450,000,000. Dur-
ing the seven years from 1874 to 1880
the charters of 1,080 banks will ex-
pire. Seven hundred and twenty-eight
will lapse in 1885, and 248 in the year pre-
ceding. The introduction of bills into
congress during the present session
for the extension of their charters will
undoubtedly bring out a thorough
discussion of the entire national bank-
ing system and the arguments for and
against its continuance as a part of the
financial policy of our government.

Comptroller Knox indicates his
opinion that the people at large do
not thoroughly understand the prin-
ciple of national bank taxation and that
the burdens borne by the banks more
than compensate for the privileges
which they gain from their deposit
of bonds and their circulation guaran-
teed by the government.

MINING SHARPS.

There is a lull in the mining fever
east just at the present, and some of
the newspapers are reading their sub-
scribers lectures upon the wickedness
of western mine operators, and the
swindling methods by which worthless
properties are foisted upon innocent
and ignorant purchasers. Western
mining operators are certainly, to say
the least, no more wicked than eastern
operators in various speculative enter-
prises. Every mine, until its value is
assured by a steady production of the
precious metals in paying quantities
is a business speculation. It must be
considered as such by the purchaser,
and ought to be entered upon with
just the same and no more precaution
than would be used in investing in a
speculative enterprise in the east.
There are certainly no reasons why
mining may not be carried on just as
honorably and just as fairly as any
other enterprise operated by a stock
company. The history of this indus-
try in the west furnishes a number of
examples in proof of this position.
The great danger in mining invest-
ments, as in railroad stock operations,
is that the desire to make money rapidly
attracts to it's pursuit unscrupulous
men, whose only object is to line
their own pockets at the expense of
their stockholders. If it were easy
to locate a railroad as it is to stake out
a mining claim, there is no doubt that
the number of shorn investors in
bogus railroad stocks would be fully
as great as those who lament their
haste in dumping their pockets in
some western hole in the ground man-
ipulated by unscrupulous sharpers.
It is a singular fact that we hear a great
deal of the swindling operators of the
Comstock lode from the lips of the
very men who are silent as to the
equally outrageous steals in Erie and
Elevated railroad stock, and the meth-
ods of the Robinson consolidation are
most emphatically denounced by parties
who have themselves assisted in fleec-
ing the "lambs" in Washash and West-
ern Union. Let eastern capitalists
use the same precautions in making
investments in western mining enter-
prises that they do in other specu-
lative operations nearer home, let them
understand that all speculation im-
plies risk, and we shall hear less
howling about wickedness of mining
sharpers and the shameful impositions
practiced upon credulous stockholders.

THE telegraph announces the fatal
illness of John W. Forney, of Phila-
delphia, editor of the Progress, and
for many years a politician and jour-
nalist of high rank and great promi-
nence. He was born in Lancaster
county, Pennsylvania, in 1817, and

from boyhood was connected with
journalism, editing when only twenty
years of age the Lancaster Intelligencer,
and ten years later becoming the
proprietor of the Pennsylvania.
one of the largest and most influen-
tial of Philadelphia journals. Mr.
Forney soon became prominent in
national politics. Although identi-
fied with the democratic
party he was strongly opposed
to the extension of slavery in the
territories. From 1851 to 1855
he was clerk of the house of repre-
sentatives, editing at the same time The
Washington Union. In 1857 he re-
turned to Philadelphia and founded
The Press, which was conducted in the
interests of Stephen A. Douglas as
a candidate for the presidency. The
defeat of Mr. Douglas made the first
branch in the relations which Mr.
Forney bore to the democracy, and in
1861, at the outbreak of the rebellion,
he joined with the republican party in
urging on the government a vigor-
ous prosecution of the war. From
1861 to 1868 he acted as clerk of the
United States senate conducting at the
same time the Washington Chronicle, which
became a daily in 1862. In 1859 Mr.
Forney traveled in Europe and upon
his return spent some time in lectur-
ing. He was sent by General Grant
to the Vienna exposition and was
largely identified with the centennial
exposition in 1876. Severing his con-
nection with the Philadelphia Press in
1877, Mr. Forney devoted his at-
tention to politics and correspondence
but his journalistic instincts were too
strong to permit him to retire from
active work and in 1880 he founded
Forney's "Progress" and again re-
sumed his connection with the de-
mocratic party, opposing the election of
General Garfield and giving a vigorous
support to Hancock's candidacy.

Mr. Forney was a man of rare force
of character. His acquaintance with
public men extended over more than
half a century of journalistic life, a
great portion of which was spent at
the national capital. As a journalist
he was fearless and outspoken, his
editorials were pungent and forcible
and rarely failed to strike the center
of every question which they discus-
ed. His death will be sincerely re-
gretted, and takes from the ranks of
American journalists one of the few
remaining men of the old school of
journalism of which Greeley, Raymond
and Webb were types.

THE American theatrical manager
knows his business more thoroughly
than any member of his profession in
Europe. Patti's concert tour was a
dismal failure until Henry Abbey took
charge of the prima donna. The
first move was to flood the press with
notices of the enormous sums to be
paid for the singer's services. This
was supplemented at Brooklyn by a
"popular ovation." The "excited
crowd" who were paid twenty-five
cents apiece for the service, unhar-
monized the horses from the carriage,
wrought it in flowers and drew the
singer and Nicolini, her lover, through
the streets in triumph to the hotel.
A full and detailed account of this
"spontaneous enthusiasm" appearing
in the metropolitan papers the next
day insured a \$10,000 man. On the
evening following Mr. Abbey counted
up his profits and laughed at the gul-
libility of his countrymen in swallow-
ing the bait of a very cheap expedient
to secure free advertising. Barnum
used to say that the American people
liked to be humbugged, and Patti, by
this time, must be pretty well con-
vinced of Barnum's unerring judgment
as a showman.

It is over thirty years since N. P.
Banks, of Massachusetts, was elected,
after protracted struggle, to the speak-
ership in the house of the Thirty-
fourth congress, in the winter of 1856.
Mr. Banks was the first speaker ever
elected by the republican party. The
speaker of the Thirty-fifth congress
was James C. Orr, of South Carolina,
democrat; that of the Thirty-sixth,
William Pennington, of New Jersey,
republican; that of the Thirty-seventh,
Galusha A. Gros, of Pennsylvania.
Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana, was
elected speaker of the Thirty-eighth
congress in 1863, and held the office
for three congresses, until he was
elected vice-president. Mr. Blaine
succeeded him in 1869, being chosen
speaker of the Forty-first congress,
and also held the office for three con-
gresses. When the democrats came
into power in 1875, M. C. Kerr, of
Indiana, was elected speaker, but died
within a year, and Samuel J. Randall,
of Pennsylvania, was elected to fill
the vacancy. Mr. Randall has held
the position for five years and has now
been retired to make room for Speaker
Keifer.

A NUMBER of New York capitalists
propose to build and equip a fleet
of steel ocean steamers, five hundred
feet in length, and calculated to make
the trip to England in five days time.
The plan is likely to end in the propo-
sition. General opinion among sailors
attributes the acknowledged unsea-
worthiness of many of our trans-At-
lantic vessels to their great length and
want of width in beam. The conse-
quence of this narrowness in shape is
the frequent sweeping of the deck by

heavy seas and the necessity of keep-
ing up steam during storms instead of
being able to shorten sail and lie to
as the old packets were able to do un-
der the same circumstances. Speed is not
the first consideration in ocean voyag-
ing. Security is much more to be
thought of, and the safest and not the
most rapid lines of steamers are those
which secure the greatest patronage
from the public.

The Coming Conflict.

For Tribune.
All over the country the people are
beginning to wake up and brush the
dust of bigotted prejudice from their
eyes. Every county throughout the
length and breadth of the great west
has its earnest and determined work-
ers for equal laws and equal rights.
There is a contest brewing—a political
contest, not between parties, but be-
tween people and monopolists, cor-
porations and moneyed aristocracy.
Henry Wallace, in the Winteret
(Louisiana) chronicle, says: "There is a
conflict coming, and he is blind who
does not see it, between the people and
the monopolists that will by its issue
determine whether this government is
a government of the people, or of the
monopolies, by the monopolies and
the conflict is postponed, the more
severe it will be."

The Sugar Monopoly.

San Francisco Chronicle.
The Pacific coast sugar monopoly
sells sugar to merchants in Denver
and Kansas City, places 1,500 and
2,000 miles from this city, for three
cents a pound less than they sell to
merchants in this city. They do this
to catch the trade of the cities named.
The merchants would otherwise buy
from Chicago or St. Louis, where the
rate for sugar is 21 cents per pound
less than those fixed by the monopoly
on this coast.

Let it Play.

Lincoln Democrat.
Officially, THE OMAHA BEE has a
larger daily circulation than all the
Omaha papers combined, Sir Brooks
and our faithful English, to the con-
trary notwithstanding. For the sake
of our tape worm friends of The Re-
publican, with such a prelude, we shed
a tear; and now let the music play.

OCCIDENTAL JOTTINGS.

DAKOTA AND THE BLACK HILLS.
The Dakota penitentiary bonds sold
at \$1.13.
The Rapid City plating mill has com-
menced operations.
The Bu'e county tree planters will hold
their annual meeting the first week in Jan-
uary.

The grand jury at Yankton has turned
out nine fresh indictments for alleged land
frauds.
Work on a Lutheran church, with a
steeple seventy feet high, has been begun
at Yankton.

The Rapid City company are building
houses to accommodate the miners. The
houses are remarkably extensive, and
the material of good quality.

The Harney Hydraulic company has a
force of about seventy men employed,
along the line of the various ditches and
flumes and at the company's saw mill.

"Two hundred Indians have left Pine
Ridge for a grand hunt. They are
accompanying by seven United States In-
dian police, who see business it is to see that
no depredations are committed."

WYOMING.

Real estate in Green river is going up,
and dwelling houses are in demand.
The railroad men of Laramie are dis-
cussing ways and means to start a co-
operative water company.

The territorial scribes will gather at
Laramie on the 12th to organize a mutual
admission society.

The remonstrance against the re-ap-
pointment of Judge Beck to the sage brush
district is being numerously signed.

Ben Carter, a well, untamed cow boy,
cleaned out a cow-dive in Laramie with
his gun. He was taken in and will go up
for a month or two.

Henry Horton, a Laramie saloon keeper,
made a tax of himself and failed to lit
the bulls eye. He bored a hole in his
breast, however, just for fun.

Cheyenne has a city telegraph system,
with fifty-two patrons. By a little
teaching and practice their patrons may
be placed in communication with any part
of the United States.

Burglars cracked the tilt of Murrin's
saloon in Cheyenne and sampled the cam-
paign and cigars. A female boarding
house was raided the same evening and an
innate robbed of \$225.

The Wyoming Stock Growers Associ-
ation at a recent meeting at Cheyenne,
affirmed the rule adopted last May, pro-
hibiting the sale of cattle between the
dates of Dec. 1st and 1st of the following
year, for the purpose of saving them in ex-
cess of the season, and to take up and feed
their condition renders it necessary.

NEW MEXICO.

New Albuquerque brags that she con-
sumes a thousand dollars worth of beer
and whisky every day.

Georgetown pays out \$20,000 each
month for miners. An excellent showing
for a comparatively new camp.

The Socorro district, three miles east
of the city, yields gold, silver, galena and
copper, and a number of the rarer precious
metals.

Alto, the oldest gold camp in the
territory, has produced, it is estimated, be-
tween two and three million dollars in the
past few years.

New Mexico are long will hasten the
world in new modern wealth. Up to
this time little, except prospecting, has
been going on. Smelters, reducing works
and stamp mills are just from the hands
of the rector, ready to assist the poor
miners and prospectors.—(H. V. Optic.)

MONTANA.

Glendive's \$500 school house is nearly
completed.

Malignant scarlet fever is still raging in
Bill Root valley.

Montana paid out \$1,000 to the G. & N.
field M. monument fund at Cleveland.

Butte hopes to have the Utah & North-
western general freight line located within her
limits.

Meagher county expects a ship as many
as 35,000—beep next year to the eastern
market.

Freighters charge \$14 per ton for haul-
ing coal from the bank to Bente—a dis-
tance of 35 miles.

Swedes and Norwegians are largely in
the ascendancy on the Yellowstone road
work. There are about 400 on the grade
above Miles City.

Twenty-one million feet of sawed lum-
ber will be required for the Northern Pa-
cific bridges between Thompson's river and
Butte, a distance of 240 miles.

There is no disputing the fact that
smallpox has again a virulent form west
of the Rocky mountains, and that the dis-
ease is spreading like a conflagration in
the communities where cases have
appeared. This is believed to be true as

to Divide, Butte and Deer Lodge, in Sil-
ber Bow and Deer Lodge counties. (Hie-
lena Herald.)

COLORADO.

The new high school in Denver, just
completed, is 127 feet in length and its width
80 feet, four stories high.

The Denver Evening Press, after an ex-
tensive examination of some of the "curious"
and "suspicious" publications, has sus-
pended publication, and Truth was al-
most crushed by fire and water combined.

Frank Butler, at Leadville, the other
day, attempted to outrage a little girl, but
was caught before accomplishing his pur-
pose. A mob made a meal out of him,
and sent him to the hospital.

Dr. J. S. Newberry reports that on
Anticretek creek, in Colorado, are found
many thousands of acres of anthracite coals of
better quality than that of Pennsylvania.
Recent analysis made at the School of
mines, show it to contain less than 1 per
cent of sulphur and 3 per cent of ash.

CALIFORNIA.

The enforcement of the state Sunday law
is increasing the business of the courts and
lawyer's fees.

Captain Joseph Tolman, of Lake Tahoe,
proposes to put an iron yard on that beau-
tiful sheet of water.

Henry Carson, of Stewart's Point, near
Petaluma, put a handful of powder in his
glove, the other day, to clean out the
dip, but kept the can under his arm, and
the contents ignited from a blast from the
stove, blowing the roof off the house,
breaking one arm, and probably destroying
the sight of one of his eyes.

Another longman has been struck near
the base of Bald mountain, about a quar-
ter of a mile from the city limits, in what
is known as the old Sell and Martin claim.
Three levels, extending 35 or 40 feet of a
two-foot vein, showed all the quartz in sight
to be nearly half old. The discovery is a
genuine bonanza of enormous dimensions.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Salt Lake City had forty-one deaths in
November, seventeen under ten years of
age.

The supreme court of Oregon decided
the Portland majority question in favor
of the present incumbent, D. P. Thomp-
son.

A vein of coal, of very good quality, has
been struck in Dixie valley, not a great
way from Elko, Nevada, and there is a
flattering prospect that a valuable bed of
fuel will be developed.

The Washington territory legislature ad-
journing sine die on the 1st, and were
re-convened in special session the next day.

The most important measures passed was
the following: Ordaining the county of
Garfield, named in honor of the late presi-
dent, by dividing Columbia county; ex-
empting mortgages from taxation; grant-
ing city charters to seven villages with an
aggregate population of 8,000; closing
business houses and preventing the sale of
intoxicating liquors on Sunday; church
property, as heretofore, will be subject to
tax; Territorial tax reduced to 2 1/2
mills.

NEBRASKA STATE FARMERS' ALLIANCE.

Notice of Special Meeting to be Held
at Hastings on Wednesday,
January 25, 1882.

In response to a general wish ex-
pressed in many parts of the state,
and for the reason that the regular
annual meeting of the alliance could not
be held at a date when farmers are generally
detained at home by the urgency of
their private affairs, the executive
committee have determined to call a
special meeting of the state alliance,
to be held at Hastings, Adams county,
on Wednesday, January 25, 1882, and
continue as long as may be necessary.

The work of this evening will be
to adopt measures to extend our or-
ganization into every county in the
state—to appoint a general organizing
committee (one member for each
county), to work in connection with
the executive committee, to discuss
and adopt measures by which precinct
organization made be made more gen-
eral, thorough and systematic, and to
generally solidify, strengthen and har-
monize the alliances throughout the
state.

The ratio of representation for this
meeting will be the same as for the
regular annual meeting, viz: one dele-
gate for each subordinate alliance, and
one delegate for each twenty-five
members or major fraction thereof of
the same.

But in addition to the regular dele-
gates to this meeting, all members
of the alliances of the state are ur-
gently invited to be present. Let this
be a grand gathering of the bone
and sinew of the state, representing
its greatest material interest, and let
the measures for furthering the cause
which it may adopt be such as to
secure beyond peradventure the achieve-
ment of the objects for which our so-
ciety was organized.

By order of the executive com-
mittee.

E. P. INGERSOLL, President.
J. C. BROWN, Secretary.

H. C. BROWN, Ch'n Ex. Com.
State papers please copy.

The English Farmers' Alliance.

The Farmers' Alliance in England,
an organization akin to the Land League
in Ireland in certain ways, is
growing rapidly and reaching that
perfection of its plans where it will soon
ask for legislation. As its origin and
objects are not clearly understood in
this country, and as it may soon come
prominently into public view, a brief
statement of them will be of interest.

In 1879 there was a feeling of great
depression among the English farmers,
and widespread disappointment was
expressed because the government
neglected their interests. This disap-
pointment made itself felt; but, in-
stead of applying any remedial mea-
sures, a Commission of Inquiry was
appointed. The two associations then
existing, the Farmers' Club and the
Central Chamber, which were under
Conservative control, brought no
pressure to bear upon the govern-
ment, but accepted the commission,
which had no more idea of granting
the requests of the farmers than the
baronets of the Circumlocution Office
had of satisfying Arthur Clennam
when he attributed his generous re-
spond to Daniel De Foote. Under these
circumstances, the more ardent of the
agricultural reformers formed the
Farmers' Alliance, an organization en-
tirely kept aloof from politics, and
bent upon advocating and securing re-
forms purely from the tenant-farmers'
standpoint. The program of the alli-
ance is thus stated by one of its promi-
nent members in the London Times:

"Security for the capital of tenants,
freedom in the cultivation of the soil
and the disposal of its produce, reform
of the game laws, apportionment of
rates between owner and occupier, re-
adjustment of tithe rent charge, abo-
lition of the law of distress, reform of
laws relating to ownership and trans-
fer of land, securing ratepayers their
legitimate share in county govern-
ment, watching over the interests of

farmers in respect of railway charges,
maintenance of effective regulations
in respect of cattle diseases, the bet-
ter representation of tenant-farmers in
Parliament.

The program of the English farm-
ers, it will be observed, not only in-
cludes the main points of justice
which have been conceded to the Irish
tenants, such as security for their cap-
ital, which includes their improve-
ment of rates and reform of the laws
relating to ownership and transfer of
lands, but also many other reforms of
a minor character as compared with
the above. The alliance has evident-
ly been encouraged by, if it did not
actually owe its origin to the Land
League, and we may well believe will
bring its demands before Parliament
before even more force and push than
the Irish Land bill was pressed, be-
cause it has more intelligence and in-
fluence in its ranks. It is one of the
great measures which the Liberal party
will have to face, for, having
awarded justice to Irish farmers, in
part at least, it cannot consistently
refuse justice to English farmers.
Judging by the steady progress the
alliance is making the struggle cannot
be far off, and may only wait the com-
plete settlement of the Irish question
before it comes to the front demand-
ing its rights, and prepared to make a
strong and united demand.

Jacob Martzoff, Lancaster, N. Y., says
your SPRING Blossom works well for
everything you recommend it; myself,
wife, and children have all used it, and
you can find a healthier family in New
York State. Oct. 5, 1880. ead-1w

TRUTH ATTESTED.

Some Important Statements of Well
Known People Wholly
Verified.

In order that the public may fully realize the
genuineness of the state remedy, as well as the
power and value of the article of which they
speak, we publish herewith the facsimile sig-
natures of persons whose sincerity is beyond
question. The truth of these testimonials is ab-
solute, nor can the facts they announce be
ignored.

OMAHA, NEB., May 24, 1881.

H. H. WARNER & CO.

DEAR SIR:—I have frequently used Warner's
Safe Kidney and Liver Cure for local affections
attendant upon severe rheumatic attacks, and
have always derived benefit therefrom. I have
also used the Safe Kidney with satisfactory
results. I consider these medicines worthy of
confidence.

W. E. Clark

U. P. R. Shops.

OMAHA, NEB., May 24, 1881.

H. H. WARNER & CO.